

LAST EDITION HER CAUSE.

Why Bellevillians Have Rallyed to
Bessie Gilmore's Support.

Fear a Crusade to Close Saloons on
Sundays Will Follow.

WANT NO INTERFERENCE WITH THEIR
ACQUAINTANCE.

While a Slow, Staid Town, Its Citizens
Have Been Accustomed to Men
Privileges They Do Not Want Denied
Them—Business Men Favor the
More Woman's Cause From a Business
Standpoint—Her Admissions to a
Partner Who Investigated Her Plans.

Strange as the case may seem a majority of the business men of the staid old town of Belleville appear to fully endorse the verdict of the jury, guilty, in the recent trial of Bessie Gilmore who was charged with conducting a house of prostitution in their midst. In view of the verdict by the jury, does not mean that they do not believe and in fact have not the least doubt but that the woman is guilty of keeping a house of prostitution with which she was charged. It is to be of the opinion that the verdict is justified in such a way that an establishment of the kind could not be maintained in the town and one which the community do without, notwithstanding the fact that the woman is a native of the town and a resident of the town. The evidence brought out was of the most incriminating nature and fully sustained the charge. Many believe, yet when a verdict was brought in at midday, the great crowd, which thronged the courtroom, was disappointed.



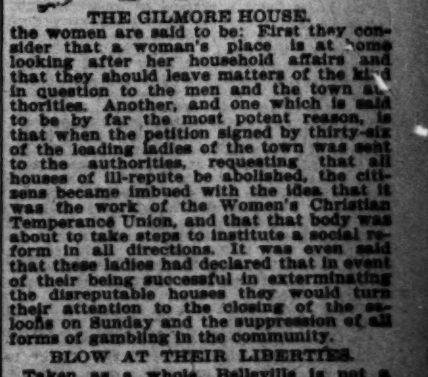
BESSIE GILMORE.

room even at that hour, gave vent to such wild applause and cheering as to show conclusively on which side the sympathy of the masses lay.

In view of the above facts, a Post-Dispatch reporter visited Belleville to ascertain if possible what influence, if any, had been brought to bear upon the authorities to secure such a verdict in the face of the evidence.

CAUSE OF THE SENTENCE.

With the exception of Mrs. Wilderman every person interviewed on the subject gave as their opinion that the only reason that such a verdict was brought in was that the charge had been preferred by the women. They all admit that a charge of any kind was never more clearly sustained in any court in the country, but that the course adopted by the women in the event of the trial was entirely proper and that an extent against them, that it would have been impossible to have found a jury in the town to convict the accused even if she had had no lawyer and the prosecution represented by the ablest district attorney. The reason the majority of the citizens of Belleville do not uphold the course set by



THE GILMORE HOUSE.

the women are said to be: First they consider that a woman's place is at home looking after her household affairs and that they should have matters of the kind in question to the men and the town authorities. Another, and one which is said to be by far the most potent reason, is that when the petition signed by thirty-six of the leading ladies of the town was sent to the authorities, requesting that all houses of ill-repute be abolished, the citizens became alarmed with the idea that it was the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and that that body was about to take steps to institute a social reform in all directions. It was even said that these ladies had declared that in event of their being successful in exterminating the disreputable houses they would turn their attention to the closing of the saloons on Sunday and the suppression of all forms of gambling in the community.

BLOW AT THEIR LIBERTIES.

Taken as a whole, Belleville is not a wicked or a sporting city, but fully substantiates its reputation as a town of hard-working, law-abiding citizens. It is not a town that would consent to spend a few hours in a saloon on Sunday, playing cards while stippling their faces. They consider that when the above case came to trial it would also decide whether they were to be deprived of the chief pleasure they found on the only leisure day they had in the week, and the fact that they rose up in arms in a body against such a state of affairs being brought about. It is claimed that they are wrong, however, in thinking that the prosecution was brought about by the W. C. T. U. as a body, for of the thirty-six ladies who signed the petition to have the houses of ill-repute abolished only six are members of the association.

It was only the blow which they feared.

THROWN OUT.

Olney Orders Cases Against
Strikers Nolle Prossed.

Ground Given Is That Strikers
Have Suffered Enough.

MR. CLOFTON WITHHOLDS THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S COMMUNICATION.

All the Men Against Whom Information
Was Filed Here Have Been Notified
That They Need Not Appear—No Cases
to Be Presented to the Hannibal
Grand Jury—What Officials Say.

United States District Attorney Clifton has been directed by Attorney General Olney to nolle prosequi all charges against railroad strikers who are accused of violating the interstate commerce and postal laws by the obstruction of trains during the A. R. U. troubles last July. The accused have been notified that they need not appear at the next session of the District Court. The jury which was to try the strikers has been excused from Dec. 17 until Jan. 7, and the District Court has been adjourned from Dec. 21, the day set for its next session, until Jan. 2.

THE ACCUSED.

The men who were to have been put on trial and who are either under indictment or have been held for trial by information filed with the court are: W. E. Wadsworth, Ben Kohl, Sam Bryan, Henry Peel, C. D. Rice, Henry Garwood, James Conroy, David Dingler and David Dille, all railroad men, who lived at Thayer, Oregon County, during the strike, and Charles Wilson, John Burns, Wm. Buck, Harry Oates, Wm. Martin, J. Riley Herie, C. F. Stevens, Thomas Leach, John Barnes, James Coleman, Edward Roberts, Geo. Garland, Henry Hagen, Thomas Nestor, Wm. Hartigan and James Thompson, who were employees of the Iron Mountain at Bird's Point, Mo., until the strike.

WITHHOLDS OLNEY'S LETTER.

District Attorney Clifton, when asked about the strike cases, said: "The Attorney General has instructed me to discontinue proceedings against the strikers. On the ground that it contained other matter of a private nature. Assistant District Attorney Anthony said that the Attorney General gave no reason or explanation for his action in the strike cases, but Mr. Anthony was opinionated that the high Government officials were conscious of the fact that the strikers have suffered enough by the loss of employment."

THE WEATHER.

Fair and Colder To-Night—Fair and Warmer To-Morrow.

Indications of Frost: Triangular—Temperature at bottom, colder; at top, warmer. White—Fair. Blue—Snow, rain or sleet. Blue—Triangular at top, white and blue—Warmer, fair, followed by snow, rain or sleet.

Forecast for St. Louis and vicinity—Fair Wednesday night and Thursday; colder Thursday night, slightly warmer Friday evening. For Illinois—Fair to-night and Thursday. Missouri—Colder to-night; northwesterly winds.

WITH THREE HEADS.

A Human Frank Born in Santander, Colombia.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co., New York World.)

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 12.—A frank in the shape of an infant with three heads and two spines was born in the Department of Santander yesterday.

The extraordinary creature was the first of its kind in the world. The doctors attempted to remove the extra heads, but the child died under the operation.

SEELEY IMPATIENT.

Wants to Get Back to New York as
Soon as Possible.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Samuel C. Seeley, the New York absconding book-keeper, locked up at the Harrison Street Station, had become somewhat impatient to-day at the delay in his return to New York. He frequently asked his guards for information regarding his expected departure and appeared much more nervous and ill at ease than at any previous time since his arrest. The United States Marshal has assumed control of the case, and a deputy of that official will take Seeley to New York. The President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank was expected to arrive late this afternoon to identify the prisoner. That for many days each day he had been probably starting to-night. The ex-book-keeper plainly showed the effects of his anxiety and nervousness. His face was pale, his eyes bloodshot, and after his slight breakfast he nervously paced his narrow cell, evidently much agitated. His refusal to discuss his case were emphatic, and to all inquiries he impatiently replied that he wished to be let alone.

BANKER CANNON'S PLAN.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 12.—James Y. Cannon of the Fourth National Bank, New

GREEN IN AGAIN.

Will Have Five Representatives in
the Fair Directory.

It looks as though the Charles Green and Maggie Wells factions buried the hatchet at Monday's caucus of the St. Louis Fair Association stockholders. The slate fixed up at this conference for Board of Directors includes five Green men, namely, Mr. Green himself, L. M. Rumsey, James Campbell, James Green, and John M. Sellers. This is the largest representation on the board accorded the Green faction since its head was retired from the Presidency of the institution. If he is elected as a director, which is a foregone conclusion, unless some unexpected opposition is sprung at the last minute, it will be the first time Mr. Green has been given a change to serve the Fair Association since he was its executive officer. Until retired from the Presidency Mr. Green's influence predominated in the management of the Fair Grounds. The Maggie Wells faction obtained control of the association when Mr. Green's official head was cut off and has managed it ever since. But the large representation on the Board of Directors accorded Mr. Green and his friends, is significant. Some say it was done to conciliate the ex-President and his

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF PORT ARTHUR.

(From a Photograph Just Received by James Creelman, War Correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and New York World.)

day that Archambault learned this. The boat had already passed Vicksburg, but telegram were sent by Chief Harrigan to Natchez, Baton Rouge and New Orleans to search the boat for the fellow when it arrived. A description of Foglio was given in the telegrams. Inspector McLaughlin of New York was also notified that Foglio had left St. Louis. Yesterday the news of the capture came.

AT NATCHEZ.

Bernardo Foglio, the New York
Murderer, Was Caught.

A Telegram from Chief Harrigan
Effectuated His Capture.

HOW HE WAS LOCATED HERE AND
TRACED SOUTH.

Was a Passenger on the Steamer Valley Queen, Which Left Here Dec. 2.—His Letter From St. Louis to the New York World Led to His Arrest—Will Return Without Requisition Papers.

As was stated in last evening's 6 o'clock edition of the Post-Dispatch Chief of Police Harrigan received a telegram late yesterday afternoon from Natchez, Miss., announcing that Bernardo Foglio, wanted in New York on a charge of wife murder, had been arrested there. The telegram was as follows:

Have arrested Foglio. Consents to go without requisition. Have notified McLaughlin. W. NICOLA, Chief of Police.

ECKERSTROM DEAD.

Injuries Inflicted by Edward Reed
Prove Fatal.

Andrew Eckerstrom, who on Nov. 11, last, was assaulted by Edward Reed in front of a saloon on Ninth and Tyler streets, died at the City Hospital about 2 a. m. Reed is now in jail, charged with the assault, having been arrested a couple of days after the assault at the residence of his aunt, 1800 Burd avenue. His own home is at 815 Le Baume street.

Two days after the assault Eckerstrom was found unconscious and in a precarious condition at his home, 806 Tyler street. The police learned that while drinking he had a dispute with Reed and a fight which lasted only a few minutes in the saloon. Reed went out, where the battle was renewed when Eckerstrom stepped out and Eckerstrom was, it is said, severely beaten. He was found lying in the middle of Tyler street, bleeding from a wound on his forehead and with other evidence of blows on his face. He was taken home, where he died.

Reed declares that he tried to avoid the trouble, but that Eckerstrom forced the fight on him. Reed further states that he used only his fists in the affray. Eckerstrom was about 45 years old and married. Reed is about 25.

AGAINST AGENTS.

Allen T. Lawrence, an Insurance Man,
Secures Two Warrants.

Allen T. Lawrence, connected with the Prudential Life Insurance Co., swore out warrants against H. C. O'Hara and F. Boyer, agents for the Prudential company, charging them with embezzlement. O'Hara is charged with embezzling \$25 on Nov. 8, and Boyer \$25 on Nov. 13. O'Hara lives at Ellendale and Boyer at 277 Franklin avenue.

NARROWLY ESCAPED LYING.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—At Argentine, a seaman named John, was caught by a girl of 13 years, and was lying on the ground before being taken to the police.

MARSHAL HELD.

How He Has Offended Admirers in Clay County.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Dec. 12.—United States Marshal Geo. Shelley has mortally offended the sense of propriety of a good many of his old friends and admirers in Clay County by sending a colored deputy marshal through the county to enforce a writ in the Dr. Fraker trial. One of the Liberty papers bitterly assailed him for doing so.



BERNARDO FOGLIO.

A letter from St. Louis to the New York World, claiming that his wife had committed suicide. The authorities in New York telegraphed to the St. Louis police to hunt him up. A Post-Dispatch reporter, who was put to work on the case, learned that Foglio had stopped last Friday at A. Pier's lodging-house, No. 923 Locust street, and had left, stating that he was going to return to New York and explain matters. Detective Archambault found that a man answering Foglio's description had taken passage for New Orleans on the steamer Valley Queen on Dec. 2. It was on Monday

File the Post-Dispatch

AND YOU WILL HAVE A
RECORD OF ALL THE IMPORTANT EVENTS
IN CURRENT HISTORY.

VOL. 46, NO. 125.

LAST EDITION LIKE SAVAGES.

Horrible Butchery of Defenseless
Chinese at Port Arthur.

The Victory of the Japanese Followed by Massacre.

Unarmed Prisoners Slaughtered and
Bodies of the Dead Mutilated.

THE TERRIBLE SCENE WITNESSED BY
MR. JAMES CREELMAN.

Correspondent of the World and Post-Dispatch—Details of the Horror Will Shock Civilized Nations—The Japanese Forget Their Heated Civilization and Relapsed Into Barbarism—Not the Slightest Excuse for the Atrocities Committed.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co., New York World.)

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Dec. 12.—The Japanese troops entered Port Arthur on Nov. 21 and massacred practically the entire population in cold blood.

The defenseless and unarmed inhabitants were butchered in their houses, and their bodies were unspeakably mutilated. There was an unrestrained reign of murder which continued for three days. The whole town was plundered, with appalling atrocities.

It was the first stain upon Japanese civilization. The Japanese in this instance relapsed into barbarism.

All pretenses that circumstances justified the atrocities are false. The civilized world will be horrified by the details.

The foreign correspondents, horrified by the spectacle, left the army in a body.

CREELMAN.

The above cablegram from Mr. James Creelman, the correspondent of the World and Post-Dispatch, is the first authentic news received in this country of the atrocities committed by the Japanese at the fall of Port Arthur. A few days after the capture of the Chinese stronghold by Marshal Yamagata's army, a dispatch from Shanghai to London stated that Chinese officers who were in the first line of the fighting, and the Gulf of Pechili to Chefoo claimed that the Japanese had murdered some of their prisoners and mutilated the dead. Little attention was paid to these stories, because of their source. Later it was admitted by Japanese officials that some of their soldiers, made desperate by past acts of barbarity on the part of the Chinese, had killed and beheaded some of the Chinese captured at Port Arthur.

But Mr. Creelman's cablegram shows that the Japanese put aside their boasted civilization, and were guilty of the wanton massacre of a defenseless people, which, the correspondent says, will horrify the civilized world when the details are known.

The details of these atrocities, witnessed by the correspondent, may be looked for in Mr. Creelman's next communication to the Post-Dispatch.

CHINESE NAMES.

A Key to the Meanings of Some of Them Most Frequently Seen.

There is a sameness about many of the names recurring in the war news from Asia which is puzzling to most persons. A writer in an Iowa newspaper explains the significance of some of the terminations most frequently seen in the daily dispatches. He says that nei means black; shing, the lower; huang, yellow; nan, southern; pai, white; pei, northern; PO, white shang, the upper; shi, western; shai, small; ta, large; great; tung, eastern. The endings have a quickening meaning, and here is a list of them: Alin means mountain; chof, city; chen, city; chuang, village; rol, stream; hada, mountain; hai, lake; ho, river; hoto, city; hotum, city; hu, lake; khl, green; khlun, bridge; khon, mountain; ri, river; giang, river; kon, stream; kuen, fort or camp; ling, pass, gate; kuen, river; nor, lake or swamp; phi, village; sha, sand-bank; shan, island or mountain; shul, stream; so, fort or camp; rfa, village; tsan, island; tschang, village; tschen, city; tohu, river; tchen, river; than, rapids; thun, village; tien, lake or swamp; tien, village; tse, lake in swamp; tsai, village; ulua, river; ussu, stream; wot, fort; ying, fort or camp.

SHE MARRIED AGAIN.

Mrs. Anna Schroeder Charged With
Committing a Pension Fraud.

Mrs. Anna Schroeder, residing at 2210 South Seventh street, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Brackett at 9 a. m., and brought before United States Commissioner Gray on the charge of making a false and fraudulent pension claim, by which she wrongfully obtained from the Government \$1800 back pension, at the rate of \$12 a month on account of the death of her first husband, John Schroeder. Mrs. Schroeder was released on her promise to appear for examination Wednesday. The information filed by Special Pension Examiner S. R. Gahner alleged that Mrs. Schroeder obtained the back pension on Nov. 4, 1898, on her claim that her husband died at the age of 16 in 1892. Her husband, a private in Co. K, 16th Illinois Infantry, died a few days after he returned from Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1892. The information alleged that as a matter of fact, she was married to Charles Schamp on March 23, 1890. Mrs. Schroeder admitted that she had been married to a minister at Belleville, Ill., but she alleged that he disappeared after living with her two years. She claimed that her marriage with him was invalid because he had a wife in Belleville at the time. The Federal authorities allege that Schamp's wife got a divorce from him after he went to live with Mrs. Schroeder, and that after Mrs. Schroeder died, she and Mrs. Schamp continued to live together, thus making their marriage valid.

